

## ON THE PRAIRIES.

TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS OF THE  
WESTERN PEOPLE.

Men, Women and Children Lost in  
the Blinding Storms—Trains  
Buried in Snow.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

ST. PAUL, January 13th.—A Huron, Dak., dispatch says that by forming in parties of ten each, and taking a long rope and marching across the prairies in line-of-battle, the villagers yesterday afternoon found all the lost school children except one, a child of 10 years, named Johnson. The search was continued into the night, but as the mercury was 10° below zero there was little hope of finding the child alive. A number of farmers started home from town as soon as the storm began, and there were grave fears for their safety.

TROUBLE ON THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.  
WINNIPEG (Manitoba), January 13th.—The storm which began yesterday extends throughout the Territory. Nearly all the Canadian Pacific trains have been abandoned.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC SLOWED IN.  
DEANED (Minn.), January 13th.—The entire line of the Northern Pacific, from Lake Superior to Dakota, as well as the train and the Santa Fe are entirely blocked by the storm. Both St. Paul and Minneapolis were blocked shortly after getting out of Minneapolis yesterday afternoon.

GENERAL BLOCKADE IN WISCONSIN.  
MILWAUKEE, January 13th.—Specials from the interior of the State show that many cities are completely shut off from railway communication with the outside world. At Superior no mails have been received for 36 hours. The thermometer registered 20° below zero, and all trains on the Northern Pacific are either snow-bound or abandoned. No trains have reached Madison yesterday afternoon.

NOTES OF THE STORM.  
ST. PAUL, January 13th.—The storm of yesterday is now raging in Iowa. Besides that, another storm, or continuation of the present one is expected to strike Minnesota on Sunday, in which case there is no telling what the result will be.

It is raining in Idaho to-day, with the thermometer at various points along the Northern Pacific as low as 10° below zero. The stage which left Salt Lake City for Bismarck, Dakota, should have reached the destination last night, but has not yet been heard from. It is supposed to be lost in the blizzard.

At Fargo Falls, Minnesota, no trains are expected until Sunday. The thermometer is 30° below zero.

All the schools were closed at Duluth, Minnesota, yesterday afternoon.

The St. Paul train got in this morning. The Omaha trains this morning have not been heard from. No Northern Pacific trains have arrived in St. Paul.

At Clear Lake, Minnesota, the north and south-bound Northern Pacific trains are snowed in now to the south.

At Crookston, Minnesota, there have been no trains for two days.

It began blowing in St. Paul, Minn., and the snow in drifts 15 feet high.

FROZEN TO DEATH IN OMAHA.  
OMAHA, January 13th.—The effects of the present storm in Omaha have been most disastrous. A woman, who was frozen to death at 3 o'clock this morning within a block of his boarding-house.

MORE PEOPLE LOST IN THE SNOW.  
Two school children, Wendell Beck and George Allen, started for their homes about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and have not been heard of since.

A large number of people went over to Council Bluffs yesterday, and last night it was reported that a number had been lost in the snow in attempting to cross the bridge. A large staff of doctors has been engaged.

FERDINAND TALKS FIGHT.  
BERLIN, January 13th.—Prince Ferdinand means fight, and says he would rather die than be a prisoner. He has refused a request for horses and wagons for war.

He said the Bulgarians are in a general blockade of Bulgaria if Ferdinand refuses to resign.

PLEASED WITH AMERICA.  
LONDON, January 13th.—Arthur O'Connell, who arrived at Queenstown to-day, was welcomed by a great crowd of people. The reception accorded Sir Thomas Grattan Esmond and himself throughout the trip has been most successful.

SALESMAN ON THE IRISH QUESTION.  
LONDON, January 13th.—Lord Salisbury delivered an address at the Conservative Club's banquet in Liverpool last evening. He said that Ireland is a floating island, and a resolution of the Government having been passed, he believed the country was in a state of peace.

ST. PETERSBURG NOTES.  
ST. PETERSBURG, January 13th.—It is reported that the Russian Emperor and a son of the Duke de Chartres have obtained permission to enter the Russian capital.

COSTLY FIRE IN ENGLAND.  
BIRMINGHAM (Eng.), January 13th.—Morris & Norton's furniture factory, the largest in the city, is on fire. The fire has spread to the premises of the firm, and is now burning in an adjoining building, stopping the issue of the paper. The loss will be heavy.

THE LOSS OF THE "MERCURY".  
LONDON, January 13th.—It is reported that three Mayors in Sardinia who signed the petition for the restoration of the Pope's temporal power were killed.

A SINGER DEAD.  
BERLIN, January 13th.—Fran Vogenhuber, the celebrated singer, connected with the opera house for twenty years, is dead.

DEATH OF DUMAS' SISTER.  
PARIS, January 13th.—Marie Rose, sister of the elder Dumas, is dead.

LONDON IN DARKNESS.  
LONDON, January 13th.—The fog here cleared away. The fog had been so dense that the city was almost completely shut out.

FOOLISH AND FATAL PACE.  
LONDON, January 13th.—A panic occurred in a church in the town of Tynor yesterday, when a man was killed and many injured.

THE KING IS ILL.  
LISBON, January 13th.—The King of Portugal has an attack of pleurisy, from which he is recovering.

## THE CAPITAL.

THE PRESIDENT'S TROUBLE WITH  
HIS CLOTHES.

A Would-Be Congressman Sat Upon  
—Railroad Tax Cases—Lamar  
and Others—Etc.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

RAILROAD TAX CASES.  
Arguments Concluded by Creed Haymond and Attorney-General Johnson.

WASHINGTON, January 13th.—The argument in the Pacific railroad tax cases before the Supreme Court, today, was continued by Creed Haymond, representing the company, occupied the first two hours of the session of the Court, and Attorney-General Johnson closed the case.

The main point in support of the company's proposition that the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the United States, which relate to the taxation of property, operated in more than one way, and that the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, which relate to the taxation of property, operated in more than one way.

ALL BLOCKED BUT ONE.  
The Southern Pacific the Only Through Line Open.

ALBUQUERQUE (N. M.), January 13th.—A heavy fall of snow from Flagstaff and Williams, A. T., on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, has suspended the service on this road. No trains have left Albuquerque on this line in the past forty-eight hours.

Trains have been stopped on the Southern Pacific, by which the regular Atlantic and Pacific passenger trains will pass through the country, and the service will be resumed as soon as the snow is cleared away.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.  
(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

THE PACIFIC COAST.  
An Austrian Journal Unmasks an Alleged Russian Intrigue.

VIENNA, January 13th.—The *Presse* denounces the continued attempt of the Russian Government to unmask an alleged Russian intrigue. It declares that certain Russian diplomats are trying to improve the relations of the Russian Government with the Pacific coast.

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SENSATIONAL RUMOR.  
Alleged Attempt of Soldiers to Kill the President.

LONDON, January 13th.—The Paris correspondent of the *Chronicle* says: A telegram from San Remo reports the discovery of a plot against the life of the President of the United States. It is said that one of the plotters, a Socialist, turned informer. The police have forbidden access to the promenade in the vicinity of the *Hotel de Ville*, where the President resides.

FROZEN SENTINELS.  
Soldiers Struck to Please the Whims of the Czar.

LONDON, January 13th.—Advices from the Russian frontier say the troops in the Caucasus have been frozen to death. Dysentery and typhoid fever are rampant. A large staff of doctors has been engaged.

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MORE TROUBLE.  
New York, January 13th.—It is now said that the strike on the Pennsylvania Railroad employees.

TERIBLE WEATHER IN WISCONSIN.  
MILWAUKEE, January 13th.—P. M.—It is 22° below zero to-night, and advices from other parts of the State are to the effect that it is even colder. All trains from the north and west are several hours late, and the Duluth Division of the Northern Pacific, passenger as well as freight trains, are suspended. Snow-plows have been at work all day, and it is expected that all passenger trains will be able to get through hereafter.

ASTORIA IN NEBRASKA.  
LAWSON (Nebr.), January 13th.—Yesterday's storm abated at an early hour this morning, and now the weather is very clear and getting warmer. The Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific are still blocked.

THE COLD WAVE STRIKES DENVER.  
DENVER, January 13th.—A cold wave

## HOME AFFAIRS.

HOW A PANIC IN A SCHOOL-ROOM  
WAS Averted.

Train Robbers Caught—Printers  
Strike—A Mongolian Fiend—  
The Opera Swindler.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

Alaskan Roughs After the Mongolians  
with Dynamite.

ST. SEBASTIAN, January 13th.—The Secretary of the Interior today sent to Congress a letter from Attorney-General Garland, asking that an appropriation of \$400 be made to defray the expenses incurred in guarding the Chinese quarters at San Francisco.

The Chinese were also warned to leave the town. They appealed to the Marshal for protection, which he granted, providing the coolies with shelter and a man to guard them at night. The claim is against the Governor of Swindford and Judge Dawson.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.  
The Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 13th.—In the Senate the Direct Tax Act was taken up, the question being on the verbal amendment of the bill.

After considerable discussion Kiddleberger made a motion to go into the committee on the bill, and the motion was lost by a vote of 26 to 23.

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THE PRISONER'S REMARKABLE RECORD.  
The prisoner has a remarkable record.

LOUISVILLE, January 13th.—All the Court-house prisoners were put to bed last night. Swanton, an employee of the Mercantile Lumber Company, came here this morning to see the judge.

AS AN EDITOR AND PHILANTHROPIST.  
He drifted to the continent, and at the time of the Franco-Prussian war was the editor of the *Free Press*.

THE HOUSE.  
WASHINGTON, January 13th.—In the House to-day Hatch of Missouri reported a bill making appropriations to carry into effect the plan of establishing the Agricultural Station.

On his release he joined forces with one Kerr, who conducted a swindling publication which pretended to give tips on sports and politics.

THE PRIZE MARKET.  
NEW YORK, January 13th.—California and Texas prizes in boxes, packed in this market, Turkish prizes in boxes, packed in this market.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.  
BALTIMORE, January 13th.—Bishop Keane, of Baltimore, has been elected to the position of President of the Catholic University in Washington.

THE UNION LEAGUE FORMULATES A POLICY.  
NEW YORK, January 13th.—The report of the Union League Club's Committee on Political Reform was submitted to the annual meeting of the club.

THE PACIFIC COAST INTERESTS.  
WASHINGTON, January 13th.—The Committee on the Pacific Coast Interests, of the House of Representatives, today agreed upon the order in which the contested election cases are to be taken up.

THE MONGOLIAN BRUTE.  
ATTEMPT OF A CHINESEMAN TO OUTRAGE A YOUNG WHITE GIRL.

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SANTA ROSA.

The Los Angeles Gambling Scandal  
—Sudden Storm on the Coast—  
Fire in Colusa.

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A Cold Wave Up North, But a Soft Spell  
in California.

PORTLAND (Ore.), January 13th.—A cold wave struck this vicinity this morning, and the temperature has gone down all day. The mercury now marks 14° above zero.

THE SWITZERLAND, on the Northern Pacific, is closed by snow.

THE O. R. & N. Company has had considerable trouble to-day with snow-drifts on the line between Portland and Grangeville, but have been able to keep the tracks clear with its new rotary snow-plow, which works to a charm.

WINDY.  
TACOMA (W. T.), January 13th.—The fiercest windstorm known for years prevailed on the Sound last night and to-day. The waves were high, and many boats were tossed about.

MURDER OF A PROMINENT MEXICAN BY  
Political Opponents.

NEW ORLEANS, January 13th.—A special to the *Times* from Matamoros, state that Pedro Quintanilla, the first judge of that section, fell for Victoria, Mex., on the same day as Senator Raul Fondon, who was a candidate for Mayor of Lira, was murdered at his ranch on the Mullas by two of his servants.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1888

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## SAN FRANCISCO AGENCIES.

The paper is for sale at the following places: E. J. Fisher, Room 21, Merchants' Exchange; who is also Sole Advertising Agent for San Francisco, Oakland and Fresno. H. H. News, Market Street; Perry and Johnston, Market and Montgomery streets; News Stand, 4th Ave. for sale on all trains leaving and coming into Sacramento.

## TO-DAY'S LEADING NEWS TOPICS.

Reports of a terrible loss of life come from the blizzard-stricken Northwest.

The only through railroad, north or south, that is open is the Southern Pacific.

There have been made of the robbers of the Missouri Pacific and Mexican Central trains.

Arguments in the California railroad tax case were concluded yesterday.

The House Committee on Elections has refused to entertain the claim of Redstone to Felt's seat.

Forty Russian soldiers on the frontier have been frozen to death, and the troops are suffering severely.

A plot is said to have been on foot to kill the German Crown Prince.

## KENNAN'S REVELATIONS OF RUSSIAN CRUELTY.

Russia has forbidden the circulation in the empire of the articles of George Kennan in the *Century Magazine* on "Prison Life of the Russian Revolutionists."

The order is in keeping with the uniform policy of Russia. It is possibly wrong to blame her, since it is unquestionable that the facts as Mr. Kennan recites them, concerning the treatment of political prisoners in Russia, and the tortures, cruelties and outrages visited upon "suspects." Were they untrue, the Russian censors need to entertain no fear of the circulation of the papers in Russia, where their untruth would be laid bare by the people.

Mr. Kennan's statements are the result of long observation, visitation to the penal colonies, fortresses, prisons, castles and the mines of Siberia, and of a vast amount of testimony taken at various periods in widely separated places, and under circumstances precluding the possibility of collusion between the many witnesses. These evidences are largely fortified by citations from official documents and statements by officials themselves. We have failed to discover any evidence of passion in his papers. The statements in cold English are enough to stir the blood to a white heat, and rouse indignation to the highest pitch.

No wonder that the articles are attracting so much of attention; they are as judicial and calm and guarded in their tenor as the opinion of a supreme tribunal; yet they are as thrilling as the most sensational drama, and as provocative of the indignation of humane freemen as any recital of inhumanity, torture, injustice and political tyranny can be.

One need not before clearly understood from what the tap roots of Russian draw sustenance in Russia, he could not labor under ignorance after perusing the articles the Russian Government has endorsed and given emphasis by exclusion. In "Underground Russia," by Stepanik, and half a dozen similar works, much the same facts Mr. Kennan recites are given. But the latter details them dispassionately, while the Russian nihilistic writers are impenetrable in their heat, and awaken indignation by their vituperation and dramatic intensity.

The key note, and the chief conclusions of the Kennan papers, are that Nihilism is as naturally the result of Russian despotism as that cold is the absence of heat, and that so long as political tyranny exists in the land of the Czar, Nihilism will be known, and assassination of officials and police surveillance will continue. There is deplorable alteration in the social realm of a nation where any one of its human units, upon whom any one of its human units, of an uneducated enemy, may be snatched from the home circle—perhaps a mere girl, or a strip of a boy, or a gray-haired patriarch—confined for trial, or tortured barbarously to extort confession, and then chained in line with thieves, assassins and the vilest outcasts, and driven on foot beneath the lash of the knout through Arctic rigors to the bleak steppes of Siberia, and there compelled to wear their lives away in darksome mines, or in menial service, or to rot in the dungeons of dismal fortresses.

It is no wonder that thousands of devoted beings stand ready and proclaim themselves on call prepared to assassinate Czar, Minister, or police agent, with the certainty before them that this declaration is equivalent to the pronouncement of their final doom.

Whatever else we may call it; however much we abhor the infamous means the terrorists and revolutionists employ, we must admit that such self-sacrifice and devotion to a cause that demands not even so much as the liberty we enjoy in America, have their springs and motives deep down in patriotic purpose, and that they must in time prevail, or civilization turn backward upon its course.

In the light of the cold and unembellished revelations made by Kennan of social misdirection and distortion in Russia, which prompts men, otherwise humane, kindly, affectionate, of broad views and sympathetic impulses, to practice and approve the cruelties he describes, it is made clearer than ever before how utterly foolish, causeless, and without an iota of excuse or defense, are the anarchical and socialist agitators in our own country.

The horrors of political torture and exile in Russia, the inhumanity of the "administrative process" applied to the punishment of "suspects," the cruelties inflicted upon those who neglect or refuse to inform upon their own wives, children, mothers, and brethren: these are born of the Russian system. They are naturally result from the social misdirection and disease, as do suffering and death from abnormal physical conditions. But how is it in the United States? None of these things prevail; we have, and more, all the revolutionists of Russia ask and are denied, and for which they resort to such desperate, cruel and wholly indefensible methods—that is to say, free speech and a free press, recognition of inalienable and security for personal rights, the right to freely assemble, the right to criticize the government and propose changes in the methods of its administration, a constitutional form of government, with representation of the people in houses of legislation, and religious liberty. What shadow of excuse, then, can be given for the dastardly doctrines and acts of the Anarchists here, and the little less dangerous and in-

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respecting intelligences. Such, for instance, are those whom the profession admits, to use an inelegant expression, with "big-head"—no other phrase is quite so to the point. It is one thing to "see" humanity in all its varied aspects; and another very different one to improve the advantage for good. The disclosure of hollow and insincerity may result either in cynicism or in enlargement of the benevolent instinct. Dr. Adler's premises are sound; his conclusion is not justified as to be inhumanity.

ERNEST PASSEUR, a distinguished German tragedian, and a Professor in the Royal Academy of Arts in Munich, was married the other day in New York for the third time, but to the same woman. His is an experience not many divorced men can equal. The couple, after ten years' married life, were divorced upon the application of the wife, who was jealous of admiration of her husband by other women. After two years of separation Anna Deinet Passer was reconciled to Ernest, who had never ceased to love, and they were again married in 1874. Ten years more they lived happily, when, for reasons they kept to themselves, they were divorced again, and Madame Passer and her daughter came to New York to reside with her brother. Recently the tragedian, who had never ceased to love Anna, came to America to fill an important engagement. To show him fair courtesy the wife and daughter called upon him. The result was that on the last day of 1887 the divorced couple were married for the third time. These two were at once more sensible and more silly than most married folks who quarrel and separate. They have demonstrated that love may outlive the divorce court, that constancy may survive the law, and that silly quarrels may separate hearts that should be united. The circumstances of their separations and reunions illustrate the ease with which divorces may be procured in both America and Europe. They both agree that there was really never any sufficient cause—anger and folly being put aside—for their separations. If now, the laws of the several countries where the knot was put, prohibited re-marriage by divorced people, at least by the alleged offender, it is unlikely that Herr Passer and his wife, both being highly cultivated and affectionate, would have ever been separated. Indeed, it is not concealed that the hope of reunion was secretly entertained by each, and was never lost, and really smoothed the path to divorce that ought to be rough and uninviting. This in itself is a commentary upon the systems of law regarding the domestic relations. Limit the opportunity for separation, and when it is granted attract the penalty of celibacy, and there will be fewer prayers for decrees of divorce.

Most people look upon Maine as a most notable ship-building State than any other State possibly be. But Cleveland puts in a claim for Ohio that, according to the *Leader and Herald*, is a complete defeat of Maine's claim to the title. It appears that Ohio last year built more tonnage at Cleveland than was constructed by the entire State of Maine. The shipyards of Maine in 1887 turned out forty-one vessels with a total measurement of 17,454 tons. At Cleveland seventeen vessels were built, aggregating a net tonnage of 19,521 tons. Of the Maine product thirty-five were sailing craft, and but five had a measurement exceeding 1,000 tons. But of the seventeen vessels built at Cleveland sixteen were steamers, and only four were of less than 1,000 tons measurement. One out of six of the sixteen Cleveland steamers had a greater tonnage than that of all six of the Maine steamers. More than this, the Ohio vessels cost a good deal more in proportion to their size, and three of them were built of steel.

The school boy if asked to turn over his geography and ascertain what are leading industries of Maine and Ohio respectively, will reply that Maine is noted for its ship-building, but he will not find that credit given to the inland State of Ohio for its ship-building industry of much value. The truth is that the importance of the commerce and marine service of the Great Lakes is not really so generally understood away from the lakes as it should be. Yet Ohio is by no means the leader of the lake ship-building. At least three other States probably surpass her. But it will certainly be a revelation to most people to learn that the Buckeye State "takes the broom" from the Pine Tree State in the matter of building vessels for commerce.

MR. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, whose scholarly abilities none will deny, is nevertheless not the best judge of men on earth. Here he is saying, at a free trade banquet in Boston: "Personally, I confess that I feel myself strongly attracted to Cleveland as the best representative of the highest type of Americanism that we have seen since Lincoln was snatched from us." Indeed! In what category would Mr. Lowell place Seward, Garfield, Grant, and a host of those who have moved over into the unknown? How does Mr. Cleveland rise superior in the judgment and esteem of the American people to such men as Sherman, Conkling, Edmunds, Bayard, and a score of others, in politics, letters, philanthropy and nationalism, of greater brain, larger purpose, and of more devoted loyalty to the Republic and humanity? We have no disposition to question Mr. Cleveland's motives in his Presidential career, or to deny him any credit that is his due; he has had a remarkable rise and is a man of strong purpose; but when we are asked to rank this fortunate citizen, new to political life, unknown in statesmanship, and of no lofty intellectual power, with the grand array of strong Americans, who are "of the highest type of Americanism," we object. When we are asked to unbonnet before Mr. Cleveland as the peer of Lincoln, and the first since his time fit to be ranked with him, we protest. Mr. Lowell's wine went to his head, or else his poetic imagination led him into post-prandial exaggeration, or, in his better moments, we doubt not, he does penance for in the chambers of self-reproach.

SEVERAL of the San Francisco journals, in the craze to outdo each other in sensationalism, have hit upon the plan of rudely illustrating local accidents. Thus, one presents a shockingly coarse picture of a woman whose brutal husband crushed her head with an ax. The victim is represented as she is supposed to appear in the hospital, and is made out to be a horribly disfigured object. Another, not to be outdone in making newsworthy chambers of horrors, gives us a view of a laborer crushed to death by a cave in a sewer. It is so long as society will endure it, the right of these papers to thus make their pages repulsive. But it would seem that their managers, being otherwise men of

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good judgment, and with respect for the decent, ought to revolt at such exhibitions. No one is benefited by them and many are injured. News is not made clearer by them or given any higher value. But the sensibilities of the public are dulled by this style of journalism, and the people by being habituated to such pictorial representations of human suffering, are taught to be indifferent to it. The office of the newspaper ought to be to aid men to better things, to elevate their tastes, to quicken their sympathies, enlarge their sense of justice and augment the sum of their knowledge. But it is submitted that the ghastly, revolting, and altogether sickening pictures accompanying sensational accounts of tragedies are subversive of all these ends. The accounts, over-colored, exaggerated, and made as sensational as human ingenuity can effect, are bad enough when they are supplemented by revolting caricatures upon pictorial art, the offense becomes unbecomable.

It does seem, at this distance, that the small-pox epidemic in San Francisco is being badly fought. Should such misfortune of disease befall this city, we think the municipality would not be compelled to resort to a tent, upon a public square, for a receiving hospital. Nor do we believe that while health officials sleep and breakfast, victims, fevered with the disease, would be compelled to remain upon the sidewalk in the early frosty air. Nor do we believe that if Sacramento had to do battle with such an epidemic, that nurses or physicians from the pest-house would be allowed to come daily upon the public streets, and mingle freely with the people. Nor would it be at all likely that from a quarantined house an inmate would be allowed to escape and appear before the Health Board and argue a claim for damages, and not even be returned to his quarters. Yet all these things have occurred in San Francisco, and though the press has protested it does not seem to have effected a complete reform of management.

MR. WELLS, in the *Popular Science Monthly*, holds that the decline in prices since 1873 has been due to over-production. In a sense this is true. Where production advances out of proportion to the growth of the consuming element, a decline in prices follows. But Mr. Wells charges that the rule applies to wheat, production since 1873. The fact is, the production of that cereal here and in Europe has not nearly kept pace with population—that is, it is greatly less now in proportion than it was in 1877, for instance. In some parts of the world wheat-growing has advanced out of proportion, but those parts have not entered into any serious competition with other wheat-growing districts, and, as compared to the whole wheat-growing region, constitute but a mere fraction of it.

ACCORDING to the Washington telegraphic correspondent of the *San Francisco Examiner*, the issue is about to be squarely made on the tariff question. The Democracy will divide, with Mr. Randall in opposition—or, as the correspondent puts it, Mr. Randall "will insult the President and endeavor to defeat his party." Evidently the Democracy does not propose to recognize the right of freedom of opinion, and Mr. Randall is to be punished with the party lash for asserting it. The same correspondent avers that it is now determined that the Democratic party, as a party measure, will insist upon wool, lumber, coal, salt and most raw materials—excepting sugar—being placed upon the free list. This is state news, after all, but it is at least an abandonment of all disguises.

SHOULD the Presidential choice devolve upon the House of Representatives the Republican party, on a call of States, would be in the majority by two, as matters now stand. If, however, the place of Mr. Moffitt, of Michigan, who recently died, can be filled by a Democrat, the margin will be narrowed down to one, so that a drink of whiskey too much, a swooned in train, a misstep on a slippery walk, any untimely mischance or any personal folly resulting in the absence of a single member in divided delegations may prove to be the hinge upon which the Presidential choice would turn. The intense interest of the Democracy in the special election to fill Mr. Moffitt's place is therefore easy of comprehension.

SOME manufacturers of woolen fabrics having published statements that support the President's tariff leveling idea, the *New York Tribune* has taken pains to inquire into the facts. It discovers that the manufacturers who clamor most loudly for free wool are mainly those who use little American wool, if they can help it, because in the city was notoriously branches of the manufacture foreign wools are most available and cheaper. But the manufacturers by whom a large proportion of American-grown wool is consumed do not clamor for free wool, because they are aware the increase of home production secures to them cheaper materials than revenue tariff can insure them.

It is stated that several German firms have resolved to adopt Volapuk in their correspondence with British manufacturers. That does not affect matters on this side of the Atlantic Ocean. If, however, the two great political parties could be induced to conduct the coming Presidential campaign in Volapuk, what a blessing and relief it would bring the American people.

Let all people take the fullest measure of quiet and content they can from this time on to the end of July. After that we will plunge into a Presidential campaign, and then farewell to peace for a long season. In view of this fact, the *New York Tribune* advises men to make up their minds promptly to vote the Republican ticket, and then borrow no further trouble.

SCORE one for 1887, now that it is dead and gone. The business failures in that year were notably fewer than in 1886. At the same time there was a very considerable addition to the aggregate of business concerns, so that in fact 1887 was a gain in both directions over the preceding year.

NOTES.

The Colusa Sun has just celebrated its twenty-seventh anniversary, and its well-known editor, W. S. Green, his twenty-fifth year as its editor. The manner in which the Sun has been conducted and edited is a credit to all connected with it. It is clean in news and expression, and, barring its politics, the Sun is one of the most level-headed papers in the West. The Philadelphia Times says: "Unless General Master Workman Powderly's Supreme tribunal of the order can bring this order into subordination to the laws and laws of the organization, it will certainly destroy the vitality, power and usefulness of the order. The Knights of Labor: A brief time has demonstrated

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that Mr. Powderly was unable to prevent the strike, notwithstanding the efforts in that direction. As the Times well intimates, an order dealing with public questions and seeking to control the public can not long exist after it ceases to exercise respect and obedience to its constituted authorities.

The wool-growers of Utah have just held a Convention, and while the Democracy in Congress is trying to capture the Territory of Louisiana by admitting it as a State into the Union, polygamy-blighted or otherwise, the sheep-raisers of that benighted section are sitting up nights to cause the free-trade measure of the Democratic President. At the Convention they adopted a resolution to oppose the proposed reduction of the tariff on wool, or any other article of American production that requires protective duty to secure the interests of American laborers and the capital upon which their labor is dependent.

If the "Powers" of Europe—pardon the expression—notice that the Czar has just as he was going to want something, just simply ask him what "his Most Imperial Highness" desires and then graciously grant it at once, whatever it may be, it would save much frequent expense to each of the "Powers" in the way of diplomatic protests and "preparations for war," and a deal of finally getting down on their royal knees in most abject submission to the complete will of the Bear of the Russian. The last amusing illustration of this is the case of Ferdinand, who just now is acting as the ruling sovereign of Bulgaria. He did not have Russia's permission in advance to occupy that seat, and the Czar indicated his disapproval of such a rash proceeding and suggested that he abdicate forthwith. Ferdinand looked over the borders he was king in all directions at the "Powers" to know what he should do, and they all with one accord said: "You have got your seat, Ferdinand, but let her see, and we will back you." The Russian Bear, proceeded to move quietly towards his southern border, his claws, the "Powers" held mysterious meetings; formed new "alliances"; increased their war budgets; military forces and naval armaments; and for the one hundredth time resolved and gave out that they would, with united military forces, march upon Constantinople, and for the automatic insolvency and encroachments of their northern enemy. The Bear smiled grimly, and kept quietly moving down upon the frontier, knowing full well, by repeated experience, that when the supreme moment came he would have all the "Powers" including the British Lion, Prince Bismarck and Emperor Joseph, subserviently at his feet, begging for his aid in their mutual antagonism, and assuring his Bearship that they are his "most obedient." It appears that the Russian Emperor, and the noble submission of the great European "Powers" have already come, and sooner than generally expected. A London Times Berlin correspondent telegraphs from the German capital on Wednesday: "The Powers have agreed to summon Prince Ferdinand, ruler of Bulgaria, to resign the throne." The Bear will be able to return to winter quarters until it wants something else, and then the same price of royal buncombe and nauseating farce will be repeated.

## EXPOSURE OF THE PRESS.

The really interesting question is whether the Democratic party will support Sam Randall from its body or amputate the body from Sam Randall.—*Chicago Times*.

The shotgun policy is played out in Jackson, Miss. They just pass resolutions that no one must not vote for Mayor, and so it is, and the shotgun is hung up.—*Albany (N. Y.) Journal*.

The Baltimore Board of Trade has promptly gone on line with the enlightened sentiment of American commercial circles everywhere, by declaring in favor of the tariff reform.—*Philadelphia Record*.

Triple-Edged Buchard says he regards Mr. Cleveland's election as the direct appointment of God. As the appointment was conferred upon Buchard's acquaintances, this is a neat way in which the reverend old rooster can advertise his own opinion.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

We think the Governor of Illinois made a mistake in committing the sentence of the two Chicago anarchists. They should have been hung, and we believe the sympathy for murderers, and we believe the only way to put an end to such acts is to hang the perpetrators.—*Philadelphia Herald*.

Nothing could be more idle than the effort to show that the monopoly tariff actions are not war taxes. They were imposed to meet the exigencies of war as necessities increased. It is most rubbish to attempt to classify them as a scientific and symmetrical body of legislation.—*N. Y. Star*.

The decision of Judge Wallace in the case of Miss Kennedy, formerly Principal of the North Central Grammar School of San Francisco, is important to teachers because it settles the rule that they cannot be removed from their situations without impeachment and proceeding in due course, and further that a teacher cannot be degraded from a superior to an inferior position without the most deliberate act of a transfer for the good of the Department. The fact is the decision is very far reaching in its scope, and seems to place limitations on the power of transfer which may lead to a great deal of litigation.—*Oakland Tribune*.

## SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY.

Dr. John L. Meares, the Health Officer, died at his home yesterday.

Assistant Superintendent Pratt, of the Southern Pacific, says that no person was seriously injured by the late accident near Sunner.

The testimony in the trial of Clara Belle McDonald was concluded yesterday, and the case was continued until Monday, when the arguments will commence.

It is again reported that a number of colonists from the French penal colony in New Caledonia are en route to San Francisco, and Collector Hager is on the lookout for them.

The rumor that has attracted considerable attention lately with regard to the prevalence of pinkeye among horses at the various stables in the city was thoroughly investigated by a *Call* reporter and found to be without foundation whatever.

Seraphia, who fractured her skull with a hatchet, is still alive. The poor woman is still alive, but that is all. An affecting scene occurred when her children gathered round her in the hospital. She clasped them to her, but was unable to speak.

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A DUMMITY MISSOURI BELLA.—There resides in this city a pretty little lady—Miss Nellie Bramham. She was born in Paris twenty years ago, and has resided here all her life. She is 50 inches high, measures 14 inches around the waist and 27 around the chest; weight, 57 pounds. Her form is perfect. She has a pretty eye, beautiful hand and feet, an agreeable carriage, bright and vivacious in conversation, and is popular with all, both old and young. She has quite a number of admirers among the young gentlemen. Her father and mother were of normal size, her father weighing 180 pounds. She is quite pretty, and is accomplished in manners and education. In our literary societies she takes part, sometimes in recitations, and occasionally in character parts, and her intellect is bright and active. To see her walking upon the streets one's first impression is that some large doll strayed away from a show window. In her personal appearance she is as neat as a new pin, always bright and cheerful, and it is a real pleasure to be with her. She can converse upon any subject, as the saying goes, with ease and grace. She is the idol of Paris, and wherever she goes she attracts the special attention of all beholders. She has rejected all propositions to travel with circuses or place herself on exhibition in any manner.—*St. Louis Republic*.

RAILROAD NOTES.—The San Francisco Chronicle yesterday has the following: C. P. Huntington's new line, the Newport News and Mississippi Valley, is having things nearly all its own way so far as through freight business between European ports and the Pacific coast is concerned, as well as on many articles of freight to and from the Southwest. It makes lower rates than the other routes, and low rates capture the business every time. So far as can be learned Chairman Leeds, of the Transcontinental Association, has made no selection of assistants. This is taken as a sign that he has small faith in the future of the combination. Timothy Hopkins will take a vacation soon. Another installation of sleeping cars for use on this coast has been received by the Southern Pacific Company from the Pullman works.

It is said that when too much mail-matter is accumulated at the San Diego Post-office it is dumped into the bay.

## SUNDAY RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Christian Church, Eighth, between N and O—Rev. J. McCallum will preach Sunday at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday-school 9 a. m. to 10 a. m. Minister's residence, Nineteenth and N.

M. E. Church, South, Seventh street, between J and K—Rev. J. W. Wilson, pastor. Residence, 621 J street. Sunday services, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday-school, 12:15 p. m. to 1 p. m. Minister's residence, Nineteenth and N.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between H and I. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Thomas E. Church, at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Young people's meeting at 6:15 p. m. Prayers service, 7:30 p. m. Strangers cordially invited. Seats free.

St. Paul's Church, Eighth street, between J and K—Rev. J. W. Wilson, pastor. Services, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school, 12:15 p. m. to 1 p. m. Mission school in New Pavilion, Eleventh and M streets, at 10:30 a. m.

Westminster Presbyterian Church, corner Sixth and streets. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. J. E. Wheeler, D. D., at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Morning service, 10:45 a. m.; evening, 7:30 p. m. Young people's meeting, 6:15 p. m. Prayers service, 7:30 p. m.

First Baptist Church, Ninth street, between I and J—Rev. J. E. Wheeler, D. D., pastor. Services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The Third Part of a series of sermons on "The Christian's Duty," by the pastor, Rev. J. E. Wheeler, D. D., at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayers service, 7:30 p. m.

Congregational Church, Sixth street, between I and J—Rev. J. E. Wheeler, D. D., pastor. Services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The Fourth Part of a series of sermons on "The Christian's Duty," by the pastor, Rev. J. E. Wheeler, D. D., at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayers service, 7:30 p. m.

First Unitarian Society, Pioneer Hall, Seventh street, between J and K—Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. J. E. Wheeler, D. D., on "The Christian's Duty." Sunday-school at 12:15 p. m. Prayers service, 7:30 p. m.

Fourth-street Presbyterian Church, between O and P—At 11 a. m. services and Bible school. At 7:30 p. m. Christian Endeavor Society, 6:15 p. m. Prayers service, 7:30 p. m.

Calvary Baptist Church, I street, between Tenth and Eleventh—Preaching by Rev. A. C. Herrick, pastor, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning service, 10:45 a. m.; evening, 7:30 p. m. Young people's meeting, 6:15 p. m. Prayers service, 7:30 p. m.

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St. M. C. Church, I street, between Tenth and Eleventh











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